

# UNIVERSAL ATLAS;

CONSISTING OF

## A COMPLETE SET OF MAPS,

PECULIARLY ADAPTED TO ILLUSTRATE AND EXPLAIN

ANCIENT AND MODERN

## G E O G R A P H Y:

I N W H I C H

The Ancient and Present Divisions, as also the Subdivisions, of Countries and Names of Places are at one View presented to the Eye, in a distinct and correct Manner, on opposite Pages; the different Parts of the Earth, as originally peopled by the Descendants of NOAH, pointed out; and the Geography of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS included.

THE WHOLE CALCULATED TO FACILITATE THE

## S T U D Y O F G E O G R A P H Y;

To make that SCIENCE more extensively known; and thereby to render HISTORY, both ANCIENT and MODERN, more intelligible and useful.

*The FOURTH EDITION, Revised and Corrected.*

By T. STACKHOUSE, A.M.

L O N D O N:

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M,DCC,XC.



T O

H I S   R O Y A L   H I G H N E S S  
G   E   O   R   G   E,

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# I N T R O D U C T I O N.

**GEOGRAPHY** is so useful in general to all the branches of learning, and professions in life, that it is justly allowed to be one of the *Lights of History*\*. And, indeed, unless we have the theatre upon which great actions have been performed before our eyes, it is impossible that we should perfectly understand the transactions that, we are told, happened therein. It was for this reason that the ancient writers of History, such as Herodotus, Thucydides, and Diodorus Siculus, are very careful to describe the countries of which they speak, before they enter upon their narratives. And it is very observable, that Cæsar pursues the same method in the writing of his *Commentaries*.

It would be perhaps both an invidious and unnecessary task to show the advantages of the present undertaking above any thing of the same kind the Public has ever seen before. This however may be said of it, that it has long been wanting, and much desired in the learned world; there having been nothing of this kind published, that I know of, since Dr. Well's; and how far this excels his, even the slightest comparison will evince. In these Maps the Reader will not only see the ancient and present Divisions of Countries at one view, but their Boundaries much more distinctly ascertained and pointed out. The Geography of the *Scriptures* is taken notice of; and, what has not been seen before, the Repeopling of the Earth by Noah: Upon the whole, nothing has been wanting to render this *Atlas*, of ancient and present Geography far more correct and perfect than any thing of the kind that went before it. All that I shall say further shall only be, to give a description of the different parts both of Land and Water, together with a general division of the countries contained in the *Atlas*, especially Europe.

Geography is a Description of the Surface of the Earth, as it consists of Land and Water.

Land is divided into a Continent, an Island, a Peninsula, an Isthmus, and a Promontory or Cape.

A Continent is a large tract of land, containing many countries or kingdoms. The Earth is usually divided into two grand Continents, viz. the Old and the New, or the Eastern and the Western: the former of which comprehends Europe, Asia, and Africa; and the latter, North and South America.

An Island is a tract of land surrounded by water; as Great Britain, Ireland, &c.

A Peninsula is a tract of land surrounded by water, except one narrow neck of land, by which it is united to the Continent or main land; as the Morea in Turkey, &c.

An Isthmus is that neck of land which joins a Peninsula to the main land, or Continent.

A Promontory is a high tract of land which projects into the sea; its extremity is called a Cape; as the Cape of Good Hope in Africa, and Cape Comorin in the East Indies.

Rising parts of inlands are called Mountains.

Water is divided into Oceans, Seas, Gulfs or Bays, Lakes, Straits, and Rivers.

An Ocean is a large collection of Salt Water, which separates one Continent from another. The three Grand Oceans, are the Atlantic, which divides Europe and Africa from America; the Pacific Ocean, or South Sea, which divides America from Asia; and the Indian Ocean, which divides Africa and the East Indies from New Holland.

A Sea is a smaller body of salt water, or a part of the Ocean, which divides one country from another, or washes some particular Shore, from whence it usually borrows its name; as the German Sea, &c.

A Gulf or Bay is a part of the Ocean or Sea, surrounded by land, except where it communicates with the Main; as the Gulf of Mexico, the Bay of Biscay, &c.

A Lake is a collection of water entirely surrounded by land; as the Lake of Geneva, &c.

A Strait is a narrow passage of water, joining one sea to another; as the Straits of Babelmandel, &c.

A River is a stream of fresh water, generally flowing from mountains.

In Maps the North is at top, the South at bottom, the East on the right, and the West on the left.

Maps are laid down according to a certain Scale, which is always taken from the Degrees of Latitude that are marked on the East and West.

The Longitude is always marked on the North and South sides of the Map.

Upon the general Map are marked the Circles correspondent to those on the Terrestrial Globe, viz. the Equator or Equinoctial Line, the two Tropics, and the two Polar Circles, which cross the Map from East to West; the Meridians of Longitude lying from North to South, and the Parallels of Latitude from East to West.

The Dependencies of each country are generally marked with the same colour.

\* *Historia tellis temporum, lux veritatis, vita memorie, magistra vita, nutria veritas.* CIC. DE ORAT.

# The DIVISION of STATES, both ANCIENT and MODERN, is as follows:

## ANCIENT EUROPE.

### In the NORTH.

#### ANCIENT NAMES.

ANCIENT NAMES.	PRESENT NAMES.
Scandinavia.	Norway and Sweden.
Feningia.	Finland.
Sarmatia.	Russia, Poland, and Little Tartary.
Cimbrica Chersonesus.	Sleswick and Holstein.
Germania.	Germany.
Dacia.	Hungary and part of Turkey.

### M I D D L E.

Gallia,	France.
Rhœtia.	Part of Switzerland and South of Germany.
Illyricum,	North West part of Turkey.
Macedonia,	Part of ditto North.
Thracia,	Part of ditto East.

### S O U T H E R N.

Hispania,	Spain and Portugal.
Italia,	Italy.
Epirus,	South West part of Turkey.
Thestalia,	Turkey.
Grecia,	Morea.
Peloponnesus,	

## MODERN EUROPE.

### In the NORTH.

#### STATES.

Denmark,	—	—	Copenhagen.
Norway,	—	—	Bergen.
Sweden,	—	—	Stockholm.
Russia or Moscovy,	—	—	Petersburg.

### M I D D L E.

Prussia,	—	—	Konigsberg.
Poland,	—	—	Warlaw.
Germany,	—	—	Vienna.
Holland,	—	—	Amsterdam.
Flanders,	—	—	Brussels.
France,	—	—	Paris.
Switzerland,	—	—	Berne.
Hungary,	—	—	Prefburg.

### S O U T H E R N.

Portugal,	—	—	Lisbon.
Spain,	—	—	Madrid.
Italy,	—	—	Rome.
Turkey,	—	—	Constantinople.

## In EUROPE are the following ISLANDS.

### In the MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

ISLANDS.	CHIEF CITIES.
Sicily,	Palermo.
Sardinia,	Cagliari.
Corsica,	Baltia.
Majorca.	
Minorca.	
Ivica.	
Candia.	

### In the WESTERN OCEAN.

ISLANDS.	CHIEF CITIES.
Great Britain	England, —
	Scotland, —
Ireland,	—
Iceland,	—

Besides the Islands of the ARCHIPELAGO.

## ANCIENT ASIA.

### N O R T H.

Terra Incognita.	
Sarmatia Asiatica.	
Scythia.	
Massageta.	
Sogdiana.	

### Between the Euxine and Caspian Seas.

Colchis, Iberia, Albania.

### W E S T E R N.

Asia Minor, Syria, Arabia.

### M I D D L E.

Armenia.	
Media.	
Hyrcania.	
Margiana.	
Bactriana.	
Affyria.	
Mesopotamia.	
Babylonia.	
Parthia.	
Aria.	Drangiana.
	Gedroia.

### E A S T E R N.

Serica, Sinarum Regio.

### S O U T H E R N.

Peris,	Sufiana.
	Caramania.
India,	Intra Gangem.
	Extra Gangem.

## PRESENT ASIA.

Siberia, or Russian Tartary,	Tobolski.
Independent, or Western Tartary,	Samarcand.
Chinese, or Eastern Tartary,	Chynian.
Turkey in Asia,	Aleppo.
Peria,	Ispahan.
India,	Calcutta.
Indostan,	Siam and Pekin.

### I S L E S.

Japan.	—	—	Jeddo.
Ladrones.	—	—	Guam.
Philippine.	—	—	Manilla.
Molucca.	—	—	Victoria.
Sonda.	—	—	Achen.
Sumatra.	—	—	Caridon.
Maldives.	—	—	Candy.
Ceylon.	—	—	Taiouanfou.
Formosa.	—	—	

The chief RIVERS in Asia are the Indus, Ganges, Oxus, Araxes, Euphrates, Tigris, Meander, Orontes, and Jordan.

The principal MOUNTAINS are, Horeb and Sinai, Caucasus, Nagracut, Ararat, Libanum and Hermon, and Mount Taurus.

## SUBDIVISION of TURKEY in ASIA.

Georgia.	Tefflis.	—	Anciently.
Turcomania.	Erzerum.	—	Albania.
Diarbeck.	Diarbeck.	—	Armenia.
Irac Arab.	Bagdat.	—	Mesopotamia.
Curdistan.	Bettlis.	—	Chaldea and Babylon.
Syria, present.	Aleppo.	—	Affyria.
Phœnicia.	Tripoli.	—	
Cœlophrygia.	Damascus.	—	
Palestine.	Jerusalem.	—	
Arabia Petra.	Suez.	—	
— Deferta.	Anah.	—	
— Felix.	Mecca—Medina.	—	

## ASIA MINOR Anciently contained,

	In the N O R T H.
Bitynia.	Chalcedon— <i>Scrutari.</i>
Pontus.	Heraclea.
Paphlagonia.	Amastris.
	In the W E S T.
Troas, seu } Phrygia Minor.	Troja, seu Ilium.
Mygia Minor & Major.	Cyzicum.
Æolia.	Phocæa.
Ionia.	Ephesus— <i>Epheso.</i>
Doris.	Halicarnassus.
	M I D D L E.
Phrygia Major.	Laodicæa.
Galatia.	Sinope.
Lydia, seu Mæonia.	Sardis.
Pisidia.	Seleucia.
Lycaonia.	Lystra.
	In the S O U T H.
Caria.	Miletus.
Lycia.	Patara.
Pamphylia.	Perga.
	In the E A S T.
Cappadocia.	Iconium— <i>Cogni.</i>
Cilicia.	Isus.

## ASIA MINOR, or ANATOLIA.

Anatolia present, W.	—	Smyrna.
Caramania, S.	—	Satalia.
Amasia, N.	—	Amasia.
Aladulia, E.	—	Marasch.

As we have many concerns with INDIA, it may not be amiss to subjoin the following Subdivision of that Country, though it is by no means a complete one.

Indostan.	Delli.	—	Delli.
	Agra.	—	Agra.
	Cambaya.	—	Cambaya.
	Bengal, &c.	—	Calcutta.
Within the Ganges.		Malabar Coast.	—
		Decan.	—
		Golconda.	—
		Coromandel Coast.	—
Beyond the Ganges.		Pegu.	—
		Tonquin.	—
		Siam.	—
		Cambodia.	—
		Cochin China.	—
		Peninsula of Malacca, &c.	—
		Pondicherry.	—
		Pegu.	—
		Cachao.	—
		Siam.	—
		Cambodia.	—
		Taifo.	—
		Malacca.	—

The chief SEAS in Asia are the Caspian, the Dead Sea, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf.

## ANCIENT AFRICA.

The Ancients knew but little of Africa, except the Northern Coast adjoining to the Mediterranean Sea, as Carthage, Egypt, &c.

## PRESENT AFRICA.

Barbary.	Morocco.	—	Fez.
	Algiers.	—	Algiers.
	Tunis.	—	Tunis.
	Tripoli.	—	Tripoli.
	Barca.	—	Docra.
	Biledulgerid.	—	Dara.
Egypt.		Zaara.	Tegeffa.
Egypt.		Lower Egypt.	Grand Cairo.
		Upper Egypt.	Thebes.
Guinea.		Negroland.	James Fort.
		Guinea, pr.	Cape Coast Castle.
		Benin.	Benin.
Abyssinia.		Loango.	Loango.
		Congo.	St. Salvador.
		Angola.	Loando.
		Metatana.	Benguela.
Zanguebar.		Benguela.	
Abyssinia.		Nubia.	Nubia.
		Abex.	Doncalia.
		Abyssinia.	Gondar.
		Monœmugi.	Merango.
		Monomotapa.	Mogar.
Zanguebar.		Melinda.	Melinda.
		Mombaze.	Mombaze.
		Raphael.	Montagnafé.
		Quiloa.	Quiloa.
Caffraria.		Terra de natal.	Cape Town.
		Caffrian Coast.	

The chief RIVERS are the Nile, the Niger, Senegal and Gambia.

The ISLANDS near Africa are the Azores, the Madeiras, the Canary and Cape Verd Islands, North West; St. Helena, South West; Madagascar and Bourbon, South East.

## NORTH AMERICA.

The Ancients had no Knowledge of either America.

### NORTHERN PROVINCES.

#### PROVINCES. CHIEF TOWNS.

New Britain.	Rupert.
Canada.	Quebec.
Nova Scotia.	Halifax.
New Wales.	Nelson.
Hudson's Bay.	Churchill.

### MIDDLE PROVINCES.

New England.	Boston.
New York.	New York.
East Jersey.	Perthamboy.
West Jersey.	Burlington.
Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia.
Maryland.	Annapolis.

### SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

Virginia.	James Town.
North Carolina.	Wilmington.
South Carolina.	Charles Town.
Georgia.	Savannah.
East Florida.	St. Augustin.
West Florida.	Pensacola.

### SPANISH DOMINIONS in NORTH AMERICA.

Old Mexico.	Mexico.
New Mexico.	Santa Fe.
California.	St. John.

### F R E N C H.

Louisiana.	St. Orleans.
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Chief GULFS are those of St. Laurence, Florida, Mexico, and California.

STRAITS are those of Belleisle, Hudson, and Davis.

LAKES are, Superior, Michigan, Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Champlain.

MOUNTAINS are the Apalachian and the Cherokee.

The greatest Curiosity, Niagara Falls of Water.

## WESTERN ISLANDS.

### In the GULF of St. LAURENCE.

Newfoundland.	Placentia.
Anticosti.	

### Near the COAST of NORTH AMERICA.

Cape Breton.	Louisburg.
St. John.	Charles Town.
Rhode Island.	
Long Island.	Newport.

Near the GULF of MEXICO there are,

The Lucayo or Bahama Isles.

Great Antilles.	Cuba. Jamaica. Hispaniola. Porto Rico.	Havannah. Kingston. St. Domingo. Porto Rico.
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### On the Coast of SOUTH AMERICA.

The Little Antilles.

Caribbee Isles.	Virgin Isles. Leeward Isles. Windward Isles.	Tortola, Santa Cruz, &c. Barbuda. St. Christopher's. Antigua. Nevis. Montserrat. Guadalupe. Marigalante. Dominica. Martinico. Barbadoes. St. Vincent. Grenada.
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The chief RIVERS of North America are St. Laurence, Connecticut, De la War, Hudson's River, Mississippi, and Ohio.

## SOUTH AMERICA contains,

Terra Firma.	Panama.
Guiana.	Surinam.
Peru.	Lima.
Amazonia.	
Brazil.	St. Salvador.
Tucuman.	St. Jago del Esterio.
Paraguay.	Afsumption.
Chili.	St. Jago.
Patagonia.	

The chief RIVERS are, the River of the Amazons, Oronoko, and Plata.

PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS, Brazil and St. Salvador. FRENCH SETTLEMENT, Cayenne. DUTCH SETTLEMENT, Surinam.

STRAITS are those of Magellan and the Isle of Falkland.

MOUNTAINS are the Andes.

The

# The S U B D I V I S I O N of E U R O P E.

## A N C I E N T B R I T A I N.

The Ancient Division of BRITAIN according to its several People.

Damnonii.	In Cornwall and Devonshire.
Durotriges.	Dorsetshire.
Belgæ.	Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and N. part of Hampshire.
Atrebati.	Berkshire.
Regni.	Surrey, Sussex, and S. part of Hampshire.
Cantii.	Kent.
Trinobantes.	Middlesex and Essex.
Iceni.	Suffolk, Norfolk, and Huntingdonshire.
Cattieuchlani.	Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire.
Dobuni.	Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire.
Silures.	Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, and Glamorganshire.
Dimetæ.	Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and Cardiganshire.
Ordovices.	Flintshire, Denbighshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, and Carnarvonshire.
Cornavii.	Cheshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire.
Coritani.	Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Northamptonshire.
Parisii.	East Riding of Yorkshire.
Brigantes.	Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Bishoprick of Durham.
Ottadini.	Northumberland.
Gadeni.	Between the River Tweed and the Frith of Edinburgh.
Selgovæ.	Between Solway and Clyde Frith.
Novantes.	South Scotland.
Caledonii.	North Scotland.

G R E A T B R I T A I N was also anciently divided into

Britannia Prima.	— Between the Severn and the Thames.
Britannia Secunda.	— Between the Severn and Irish Sea.
Flavia Cæsariensis.	— Between the Thames and the Humber.
Maxima Cæsariensis.	— Between the Humber and the Tyne.
Valentia.	— Between the Tyne and Sea of Edinburgh.
Britannia Barbara, or Caledonia.	} From Edinburgh to the North of the Isle.

## B R I T A N N I A P R I M A contained

The Cantii.	— Kent.
Atrebati.	— Berkshire.
Regni.	— Sussex and Surry.
Durotriges.	— Dorsetshire and Somersetshire.
Damnonii.	— Devonshire and Cornwall.

## B R I T A N N I A S E C U N D A.

Silures.	— Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire.
Ordovices.	— Montgomeryshire.
Dimetæ.	— Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire.
Genunii.	— Carnarvonshire.

## F L A V I A C Æ S A R I E N S I S.

Trinobantes.	— { Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, and Essex.
Iceni.	— Suffolk and Norfolk.
Coritani.	— Leicestershire and Lincolnshire.

## M A X I M A C Æ S A R I E N S I S.

Parisii.	— { Durham, Yorkshire, and Northumberland.
Brigantes.	— Lancashire and Cumberland.

## V A L E N T I A.

Attacotti.	— Kircudbright and Wigton.
Horesti.	— Lanarkshire.

## E N G L A N D.

The COUNTIES are:

In the S O U T H.
Cornwall.
Devonshire.
Somersetshire.
Dorsetshire.
Wiltshire.
Hampshire.
Berkshire.
Suffolk.
Surrey.
Kent.

## M I D D L E C O U N T I E S.

Monmouthshire.	— Monmouth.
Gloucestershire.	— Gloucester.
Oxfordshire.	— Oxford.
Buckinghamshire.	— Buckingham.
Bedfordshire.	— Bedford.
Herefordshire.	— Hereford.
Worcestershire.	— Worcester.
Warwickshire.	— Warwick.
Northamptonshire.	— Northampton.
Huntingdonshire.	— Huntingdon.
Shropshire.	— Shrewsbury.
Staffordshire.	— Stafford.
Leicestershire.	— Leicester.
Rutlandshire.	— Okeham.
Cheshire.	— Chester.
Derbyshire.	— Derby.
Nottinghamshire.	— Nottingham.
Lincolnshire.	— Lincoln.

## E A S T E R N C O U N T I E S.

Middlesex.	— London.
Hertfordshire.	— Hertford.
Cambridgeshire.	— Cambridge.
Essex.	— Colchester.
Suffolk.	— Ipswich.
Norfolk.	— Norwich.

## N O R T H E R N C O U N T I E S.

Lancashire.	— Lancaster.
Yorkshire	— York.
— { North Riding.	— Richmond.
— { East Riding.	— Halifax.
Westmorland.	— Appleby.
Cumberland.	— Carlisle.
Bishoprick of Durham.	— Durham.
Northumberland.	— Northumberland.

The chief ISLES thereof are the Isle of Wight, Isle of Scilly, Isle of Anglesea, and Isle of Man.

In S O U T H W A L E S are the following Counties:

Glamorganshire.	— Cardiff.
Brecknockshire.	— Brecknock.
Radnorshire.	— Radnor.
Carmarthenshire.	— Carmarthen.
Cardiganshire.	— Cardigan.
Pembrokeshire.	— Pembroke.

## N O R T H W A L E S.

Montgomeryshire.	— Montgomery.
Denbighshire.	— Denbigh.
Flintshire.	— St. Asaph.
Merionethshire.	— Harlech.
Carnarvonshire.	— Carnarvon.
Anglesea Isle.	— Beaumaris is adjoining to N. Wales.

The chief RIVERS in England are the Thames, the Severn, the Medway, the Ouse, the Trent, the Tweed, the Tyne, the Cam, the Eden, the Avon, the Derwent, the Ribble, the Mersey, and the Dee.

## BRITANNIA BARBARA, or CALEDONIA,

Was chiefly inhabited by the Picti and Scotti.

The chief RIVERS were:

Tamesis,	—	the Thames.
Sabrina.	—	the Severn.
Abus,	—	the Humber.

## PRESENT SCOTLAND contains :

### In the S O U T H.

Kircudbright.	—	Kircudbright.
Dumfries.	—	Dumfries.
Roxburgh.	—	Jedburgh.
Selkirk.	—	Selkirk.
Peebles.	—	Peebles.

### M I D D L E C O U N T I E S.

Lanerk.	—	Lanerk.—Glasgow.
Edinburgh.	—	Edinburgh.
Linlithgow.	—	Linlithgow.
Renfrew.	—	Renfrew.
Dumbarton.	—	Dumbarton.
Stirling.	—	Stirling.
Perthshire.	—	Perth.

### W E S T E R N C O U N T I E S.

Wigtown.	—	Wigtown.—Galloway.
Air.	—	Air.—Irwin.
Argyleshire.	—	Inverary.
Buteshire.	—	Rothfay.

### E A S T E R N C O U N T I E S.

Berwick.	—	Berwick.
Haddington.	—	Haddington.—Dunbar.
Fifehire.	—	St. Andrew's.
Forfarshire.	—	Forfar.—Montrose.
Kincardine.	—	Bervie.
Aberdeenshire.	—	Aberdeen.
Bamffshire.	—	Bamff.—Cullen.

### N O R T H E R N C O U N T I E S.

Inverness.	—	Inverness.
Elgin.	—	Elgin.
Ross.	—	Fortrose.—Tain.
Sutherland.	—	Strathy.
Caithness.	—	Wick.

The chief RIVERS of Scotland are, the Forth, the Tay, the Murray, the Tweed, and the Clyde.

## I R E L A N D

Was anciently called Ierne, Iris, Juverna, and Hibernia. It contained the four following Provinces.

Hibernia.	<table> <tr> <td>Connacia.</td><td>—</td><td>Connaught, W.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mommonia.</td><td>—</td><td>Munster, S.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Lagenia.</td><td>—</td><td>Leinster, E.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ultonia.</td><td>—</td><td>Ulster, N.</td></tr> </table>	Connacia.	—	Connaught, W.	Mommonia.	—	Munster, S.	Lagenia.	—	Leinster, E.	Ultonia.	—	Ulster, N.
Connacia.	—	Connaught, W.											
Mommonia.	—	Munster, S.											
Lagenia.	—	Leinster, E.											
Ultonia.	—	Ulster, N.											

The principal TOWNS were, Eblana (Dublin); Gallovidia (Gallway); Armaca (Armagh); Limericum (Limerick).

The chief RIVERS were, Senus (the Shannon); Bovinda (the Boyne); Birgus (the Barrow); Dabrona (the Broadwater).

## I R E L A N D is divided at present into

Munster, which contains	<table> <tr> <td>Kerry,</td><td>—</td><td>Dingle.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cork.</td><td>—</td><td>Cork.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Limerick.</td><td>—</td><td>Limerick.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tipperary.</td><td>—</td><td>Cashel.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Waterford.</td><td>—</td><td>Waterford.</td></tr> </table>	Kerry,	—	Dingle.	Cork.	—	Cork.	Limerick.	—	Limerick.	Tipperary.	—	Cashel.	Waterford.	—	Waterford.																					
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The chief RIVERS in Ireland are, the Shannon, the Lee, the Blackwater, the Barrow, the Liffey, the Boyne, and the Bann.

LAKES are, the Neagh, the Foyle, the Earn, and the Swilly.

# In the N O R T H of E U R O P E

		<i>Anciently was</i>	<i>Now called</i>		<i>Anciently was</i>	<i>Now called</i>
1. Scandinavia.		Sitones. Sueones. Ingevones.	Norway and Lapland. Sweden. — North of Germany.		Dacia Propria N. Mæsia S.	Ripensis W. Mediterranea. Alpestris E. Superior W. Inferior, or Scythia Minor, E.
2. Feningia.	—	—	Finland.	6. Dacia.		Part of Upper Hungary. Mid. of Transilvania. in Walachia. in Servia.
3. Sarmatia.	—	—	Russia, Poland, &c.			in Bulgaria.
4. Cimbrica	Cimbri.	—	Slewick.	In Dacia Ripensis, Part of Upper Hun-	The Principal City is	
Chersonesus.	Angli. Saxones.	—	Holstein, S. E.	gary.	Zeugma, now Claußenburg.	
		—	Holstein, N.	Dacia MEDITERRANEA, Transilvania, Moldavia, and Walachia.	Cronstadt.	
5. Germania.	Istevones. Ingevones. Vindiles. Bastarnes. Hermiones.	—	Holland and Westphalia. N. N. W. W. S.	Dacia ALPESTRIS, in Walachia and Moldavia.	Alba Julia.	Weisenburg.
			of Germany.		Petrodana.	Petersdorf.
					Sornum.	Seruny.
				Mæsia SUPERIOR, in Servia.	Dardani.	—
					Neftus.	Nissa.
				Mæsia INFERIOR, or Scythia MINOR, in Bulgaria.	Scythæ.	—
					Tomi.	—
					Istrium.	Stravico.
					Odefflus.	Varne.

## The SUBDIVISIONS of MODERN EUROPE are, in the North, DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN, and RUSSIA.

### D E N M A R K contains:

C H I E F T O W N S.		
Jutland, W.	—	Wiburg.
Sleswick, S. W.	—	Sleswick.
Zealand.	—	Copenhagen.
Funen.	—	Odensee.
Falster.	—	Nikoping.
Laland.	—	Naxkow.
Alsen.	—	Sunderburg.
Mona.	—	Steke.
Bornholm.	—	Sandewick.

SEAS are the Cattegat, N; Baltic, E; German, W.

STRAITS are the Great and Little Belt, W; the Sound, E.

### N O R W A Y.

C H I E F T O W N S.		
Norwegian Lapland, N.	—	Wardhus.
Iceland Isle, N.	—	Schalholt.
Dronheim Government.	—	Dronheim.
Bergen Government.	—	Bergen.
Aggerhus Government, S.	—	Aggerhus.

Chief MOUNTAINS are the Dofrine, between Norway and Sweden.

### S W E D E N.

#### N O R T H.

Lapland,	—	Torne.
West Bothnia,	—	Uma.

#### E A S T.

East Bothnia,	—	Cajenburg.
Finland.	—	Abo.

#### M I D D L E.

Sweden, pr.	—	Stockholm.
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#### S O U T H.

Gothland,	—	Calmar.
Schonen.	—	Lunden.

### I S L E S.

Gothland.	—	Wifby.
Oeland.	—	Borkholm.
Aland.	—	Castleholm.
Rugen.	—	Bergen.

SEA is the Baltic — GULFS are those of Bothnia and Finland.— STRAIT is the Sound, W.— MOUNTAINS the Dofrine, W.

### R U S S I A.

Lapland, N.	—	Kola.
Moscow,	—	Moscow.
Belgorod,	—	Woronetz.
Ukrain, S.	—	Kiof.
Ingria,	—	Petersburg.
Finland.	—	Wyburg.
Livonia,	—	Riga.

SEAS are the Frozen, N; the White, N. W; and that of Atoph, S.

LAKES are Ladoga and Onega.

Chief MOUNTAINS are the Riphean, between Russia and Siberia.

The chief RIVERS in Russia are the Tobol, the Irtis, the Oby, the Wolga, the Don, the Dwina, and the Nieper.

## ANCIENT EUROPE,

### In the MIDDLE,

Contains Gallia, Rhætia, Noricum, Illyricum, Macedonia, and Thracia.

### General Subdivision of ANCIENT GAUL.

Gallia.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ Belgica, N.} \\ 2. \text{ Celtica, five Lugdunensis, Mid.} \\ 3. \text{ Aquitanica, S.} \\ 4. \text{ Narbonensis, S. E.} \end{array} \right.$

Chief RIVERS of Ancient Gaul were:

The Sequana, now called	—	the Seine.
Matrona,	—	the Marne.
Ligeris,	—	the Loire.
Garumna,	—	the Garonne.
Rhodanus,	—	the Rhone.
Arar,	—	the Saone.
Mosa,	—	the Meuse.
Scaldis,	—	the Schelde.
Rhenus.	—	the Rhine.

Chief MOUNTAINS are:

Gebenna,	—	the Cevennes.
Jura,	—	the Jour.
Vogefus,	—	the Vouge.

### NORICUM contained:

Ripense, five Septentrionale, N.

Mediterraneum, five Meridionale, S. Both a part of Germany.

## MODERN EUROPE,

### In the MIDDLE,

Contains Prussia, Poland, Germany, Holland, Flanders, France, Switzerland and Hungary.

### F R A N C E.

#### NORTHERN PROVINCES.

Normandy.	—	Rouen.
Isle of France.	—	Paris.
Picardy.	—	Amiens.
Champagne.	—	Rheims.
Lorraine.	—	Nancy.
Alsace.	—	Strazburg.

#### MIDDLE PROVINCES.

Orleanois.	—	Orleans.
Anjou.	—	Anjers.
Touraine.	—	Tours.
Berry.	—	Bourges.
Nivernois.	—	Nivers.
Bourbonnois.	—	Bourbon.
La Marche.	—	Guerret.
Angoumois.	—	Angouleme.
Limousin.	—	Limoges.
Auvergne.	—	Clermont.
Lionnois.	—	Lyons.

#### EASTER PROVINCES.

Burgogne.	—	Dijon.
Franche Comté.	—	Besançon.
Dauphiny.	—	Grenoble.

#### WESTER PROVINCES.

Bretagne.	—	Rennes.
Poitou.	—	Poitiers.
St. Ongé.	—	Saintes.

#### SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

Guienne.	—	Bordeaux.
Gascogne.	—	Bayonne.
Languedoc.	—	Toulouse.
Provence.	—	Aix.

N. B. Maine and Perche are included in Orleanois, and Rouillon in Languedoc.

The chief RIVERS in France are the Rhone, the Garonne, the Loire, the Seine, the Saone, and the Maine.

MOUNTAINS are the Pyrenees, between France and Spain, S. W. The Alps, E; Jura, N. E; and Cevennes, S.

Its chief ISLES are Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, belonging to the English, N. W; Ushant, Belleisle, and Poermoutier, W.

### PRUSSIA contains:

In Poland.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The Kingdom of Prussia.} \\ \text{Polish Prussia.} \end{array} \right.$	Koningsburg. Dantzig.
Saxony.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Brandenburg.} \\ \text{Pomerania.} \\ \text{Swedish Pomerania.} \\ \text{Magdeburg.} \\ \text{Halberstadt.} \end{array} \right.$	Berlin. Camin. Stetin. Magdeburg. Halberstadt.
Bohemia.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Glatz.} \\ \text{Silesia.} \end{array} \right.$	Glatz. Breslau.
Westphalia.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Minden.} \\ \text{Ravenburg.} \\ \text{Lingen.} \\ \text{Cleves.} \\ \text{Meurs.} \\ \text{Mark.} \end{array} \right.$	Minden. Ravenburg. Lingen. Cleves. Meurs. Mark.
Netherlands.	West Gueldres.	Gueldres.
Switzerland.	Neufchatel.	Ditto.

POLAND

## P O L A N D contains

Polish Livonia,	—	—	—	Daneburg.
Courland,	—	—	—	Mittau.
Samogitia,	—	—	—	Rasien.
Lithuania,	—	—	—	Wilna.
Great Poland,	—	—	—	Warshaw.
Little Poland,	—	—	—	Cracow.
Volhinia,	—	—	—	Lucko.
Red Russia,	—	—	—	Lemburg.
Podolia,	—	—	—	Caminieck.

Chief MOUNTAINS are, the Carpathian, or Mount Krappack, to the South.

The chief RIVERS are, Dwina, Wilia, Vistula, Nieper, Niefler, Warta, and the Bog.

## The PRESENT GERMANY

Contains Nine CIRCLES, besides Bohemia; Three in the North, Three in the Middle, and Three in the South.

### N O R T H E R N C I R C L E S are,

			C H I E F T O W N S.
Westphalia,	—	—	Munster.
Lower Saxony,	—	—	Hamburg.
Upper Saxony,	—	—	Dreiden.

### M I D D L E C I R C L E S.

Lower Rhine,	—	—	Heidelberg.
Upper Rhine,	—	—	Francfort.
Franconia,	—	—	Nuremberg.

### S O U T H E R N C I R C L E S.

Suabia,	—	—	Augsburg.
Bavaria,	—	—	Munich.
Austria,	—	—	Vienna.

### B O H E M I A.

Lusatia,	—	—	Bautzen.
Silesia,	—	—	Breslau.
Bohemia, pr.	—	—	Prague.
Moravia,	—	—	Olmutz.

The NINE ELECTORS of GERMANY are,

1. The Archbishop of Mentz.
2. The Archbishop of Treves.
3. The Archbishop of Cologne.
4. The King of Bohemia.
5. The Elector of Bavaria.
6. The Elector of Saxony.
7. The Elector of Brandenburgh.
8. The Elector Palatine.
9. The Elector of Hanover.

MOUNTAINS are the Alps and Schwartzwald.

There is also the LAKE of Constance.

Chief RIVERS are, the Danube, the Rhine, the Elbe, the Moselle, the Oder, the Drave, and the Save.

## The SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES of HOLLAND are,

1. Groningen, N. E.	—	—	Groningen.
2. Friesland, N. W.	—	—	Lewarden.
3. Overijssel, E.	—	—	Deventer.
4. Gelderland with Zutphen, S. E.	—	—	Zutphen.
5. Utrecht, Mid.	—	—	Utrecht.
6. Holland, W.	—	—	Amsterdam.
7. Zealand, S. W.	—	—	Middleburg.

Its SEAS are the German, the Zuyder, and the Texel, N.

Its chief RIVERS are the Maas, the Scheld, and the IJsel. There is also the Sea [or Meer] of Harlem, N. W.

## In F L A N D E R S are

The Duchy of Brabant,	—	Bois le Duc.—Dutch.
Upper Guelderland,	—	Brussels.—Austrian.
County of Flanders,	—	Geldres.—Prussian.
County of Artois,	—	Sluys.—Dutch.
Cambrésis,	—	Ghent.—Austrian.
Hainault,	—	Douay.—French.
County of Namur,	—	Arras.—French.
Duchy of Limbourg,	—	Cambray.—French.
Duchy of Luxemburg,	—	Mons.—Austrian.
		Valenciennes.—French.
		Namur.—Austrian.
		—. French.
		Dlame.—Dutch.
		Limburg.—Austrian.
		Luxemburg.—Austrian.
		—. French.

RIVERS were, the Sambre and the Lis, &c.

## R H Æ T I A contained

Vindelicia, N. part of Walgov, Paffau, and Lower Bavaria.

Rhaetia pr. S. part of Walgov, Trent, Tyrol, and part of the country of the Grifons.

## S W I T Z E R L A N D

Contains the following Thirteen CANTONS:

	<i>In the</i>	<i>N O R T H.</i>
Schaffhausen,	—	CHIEF TOWNS. Schaffhausen.
		<i>In the E A S T.</i>
Appenzel,	—	Appenzel.
Glaris,	—	Glaris.
Uri,	—	Altorf.
		<i>In the M I D D L E.</i>
Zuricke,	—	Zuricke.
Zug,	—	Zug.
Schwitz,	—	Schwitz.
Lucern,	—	Lucern.
Underwald,	—	Stantz.
Berne,	—	Berne.
		<i>In the W E S T.</i>
Basil,	—	Basil.
Soleure,	—	Soleure.
Friburg,	—	Friburg.
		<i>A L L I E S to them.</i>
County of Baden,	—	Baden.
Paie de Vaude,	—	Lausanne.
Republic of Geneva,	—	Geneva.
County of Valais,	—	Syon.
Valteline,	—	Sondrio.
Country of the Grifons,	—	Coire.
Mulhausen in Alsace,	—	Ditto.
Principality of Neuchatel and county of Volengin,	—	Neuchatel.

The principal LAKES in Switzerland are those of Zuricke, N.; Neuchatel and Bienne, N. W.; Constance, N. E.; Lucerne, Middle; and Geneva, W.

MOUNTAINS are the Alps, S.; Jura, W.; St. Bernard and St. Gothard, S.

## I L L Y R I C U M contained formerly

Pannonia, { Superior.  
          { Inferior.  
Part of Germany, Lower Hungary, and Turkey.  
Liburnia, part of Turkey.  
Dalmatia, part likewise of Turkey.

## H U N G A R Y.

Hungary, { Upper,	— — —	Prefburg.
Lower,	— — —	Buda.
Sclavonia,	— — —	Posega.
Croatia,	— — —	Carthstadt.
Transilvania,	— — —	Hermanstadt.

The chief MOUNTAINS are the Carpathian, or Krappach, N. E.

The

# The SOUTHERN STATES of EUROPE.

## The ANCIENT DIVISION of SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

Hispania.	Gallæcia.	Gallæci. Vaccæi. Cantabri. Astures. Arevacæ. Celtiberi. Indigetes. Lalætani. Ilergetes. Cofetani. Vascones. Edetani. Contestani. Baſitanî. Oretani. Carpetani. Baſtuli, or Pæni. Turditani, in part. Turduſi.
	Terraconensis.	
	Carthaginensis.	
	Bætica.	

RIVERS anciently in Spain and Portugal were the Minius (Minho); Durius (the Douro); Tagus (the Taio); Anas (the Guadiana); Bætis (the Guadalquivir); Sucro (the Zucro); Iberus (the Ebro).

MOUNTAINS were Pyrenæi, between France and Spain; Juga Asturum (Sierra d'Asturias in Gallicia, Asturia and Biscay); Saltus Caſtulonensis five Marianus (Sierra Motina, in New Castile and Andalusia).

SEAS were Mare Cantabricum (Bay of Biscay); Mare Ibericum (the Mediterranean S a next to Spain); Oceanus Occidentalis five Atlanticus (the Western Ocean).

## ITALIA anciently contained

Gal. Cisalpina.	Cispadana.
Lombardy.	Transpadana.
Italia, pr.	Etruria.
Tuscany, State of the Church, Kingdom of Naples.	Umbria.
	Picenum.
	Latium.
	Sabinia.
	Campania.
	Samnium.
	Apulia.
	Græcia Magna, or Aenotria.

RIVERS in ancient Italy were the Ticinus (now Tescino); Trebia (now Trebbia); Athefis (now Adige); Padus, or Eridanus (now Po); Rubicon (now Fiumicino); Aufidus (now Lofanto); Arnus (now Arno); Tiberis (now Tiber); and the Vulturinus (now Volturno).

SEAS were the Sinus Adriaticus, or Mare Adriaticum, or Mare Superum, and Mare Ionium, on the East of Italy; and Mare Ligusticum, Mare Etruscum, seu Tuscum, seu Tyrrenum, seu Infernum, on the West; and Mare Autōnum, Mare Siculum, Mare Sardoum, Mare Cynicum, and the Lacus Thrasymenus, in Tuscany.

## PORTUGAL contains

C H I E F T O W N S.		
Tra los Montes,	—	Miranda.
Entre Douro & Minho,	—	Braga.
Beira,	—	Coimbra.
Alentejo,	—	Evora.
Estramadura,	—	Lisbon.
Algarve,	—	Tavira.

The chief RIVERS in Spain and Portugal are, the Minho, the Douro, the Tajo, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Segura, the Zucar, the Guadalquivir, and the Ebro.

## SPAIN contains,

### *In the N O R T H.*

C H I E F T O W N S.		
Gallicia,	—	Compostella.
Asturia,	—	Oviedo.
Biscay,	—	Bilboa.
Navarre,	—	Pampeluna.

### *In the M I D D L E.*

Leon,	—	Leon.
Old Castile,	—	Burgos.
New Castile,	—	Madrid.
Estramadura,	—	Merida.
Arragon,	—	Saragossa.

### *In the E A S T.*

Catalonia,	—	Barcelona.
Valencia,	—	Valencia.

### *In the S O U T H.*

Andalusia,	—	Seville.
Murcia,	—	Murcia.
Grenada,	—	Grenada.

For RIVERS see PORTUGAL.

## ITALY contains:

### NORTHERN STATES, or LOMBARDY.

Savoy,	—	—	—	Chamberry.
Piedmont,	—	—	—	Turin.
Milanese,	—	—	—	Milan.
Montferrat,	—	—	—	Catal.
Venice,	—	—	—	Venice.
Parma,	—	—	—	Parma.
Mantua,	—	—	—	Mantua.
Modena,	—	—	—	Modena.
Genoa,	—	—	—	Genoa.
Lucca,	—	—	—	Lucca.

### M I D D L E I T A L Y.

Papal Dominions,	—	—	—	Rome.
Tuscany,	—	—	—	Florence.

### *In the S O U T H.*

Kingdom of Naples,	—	—	—	Naples.
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## THRACE

## ISLANDS in the MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

Sardinia.	—	—	Cagliari.
Corsica.	—	—	Batia.
Sicily.	—	—	Palermo.
Majorca.	—	—	
Minorca.	—	—	
Ivica.	—	—	

The Chief RIVERS in Italy are, the Var, the Arno, the Tiber, the Po, the Adige, and the Rubicon.

The chief MOUNTAINS are the Alps and the Apennines.

## THRACE might be said to be situated

1. On the *Æ*gean Sea.
2. On the Propontis.
3. On the Bosphorus Thracius.
4. On the Pontus Euxinus.
5. The inland Parts.

The principal RIVERS are, the Hebrus, Strymon, Melas, Panisus, and Nestus.—MOUNTAINS are, Hæmus, Pangæus, and Rhodope.

## MACEDONIA formerly contained the following :

Edonis, Mygdonia, Pæonia, Amphaxis, Paraxis, Chalcidice, Emathæa, Pieria, and the Taulentii.

## EPIRUS anciently contained

Chaonia.	—	—	Orichum, now Orcha.
Thesprotia.	—	—	Buthrotum—Butronio.
Molossia.	—	—	Ambracia—Larta.
Acarnania.	—	—	Actium—Figalo.

## THESSALY

Contained the Southern Part of present Macedonia.

Its chief CITIES were,

Larissa.	—	—	Larissa.
Pharsalus, or Pharsalia.	—	—	Phars.
Magnesia.	—	—	Magnesia.

In Thessaly were the MOUNTAINS Pelius, Ossa, Pierus, and Olympus; the Vale of Tempé, and the River Peneus.

## GRÆCIA.

Toward, the Erippus and the <i>Æ</i> gean Sea.	1. Lœris. 2. Bœotia. 3. Attica. 4. Megaris.	Opuntia. Thebæ—Stives. Athenæ—Setines. Megara.—Megra.
Towards Epirus and the Ionian Sea.	1. Doris. 2. Lœris. 3. Phœcis. 4. Aitolia.	Pindus. Amphisa.—Salona. Delphi.—Castræ. Naupactus.—Lepante.

## TURKEY in EUROPE contains,

*In the N O R T H.*

Moldavia.	—	—	Jassy.
Valachia.	—	—	Tergovise.
Bessarabia.	—	—	Bender.
Little Tartary.	—	—	Kaffa.
Crimea.	—	—	Precop.

*E A S T.*

Bulgaria.	—	—	Widin.
Romania.	—	—	Constantinople.

*W E S T.*

Bosnia.	—	—	Serajo.
Servia.	—	—	Belgrade.
Dalmatia.	—	—	Herzegovina.

*S O U T H.*

Albania.	—	—	Dulcigno.
Macedonia.	—	—	Strymon.
Canina, or Epirus.	—	—	Larta.
Livadia.	—	—	Athens, or Setines.
Moræa.	—	—	Corinth.

With the ISLES in the Archipelago and Mediterranean.

STRAITS are those of Kaffa, Constantinople, and the Dardanelles.

SEAS are those of Asoph, Euxine, or Black Sea, Sea of Marmora, Archipelago, Mediterranean, Adriatic, or Gulf of Venice, and Ionian Sea.

PELOPONNESUS.

## PELOPONNESUS.

On the Ionian Sea, - - - - -	{ Achaia. Corinthus. Elis. Olympia.—Langanico. Messenia. Messene.—Mofnega.
On the <i>Æ</i> gean Sea, - - - - -	{ Argolis. Argos.—Argo. Laconia. Lacedæmon, or Sparta. Mistra. Epidaurus, now called Malvasia.
Next the Isthmus of Corinth, - - - - -	Sicyonia.—Sicyon.
Inland, - - - - -	Arcadia.—Megalopolis. Leondario. Mantinea. Goriza.

Its SEAS are, the Mæotis Palus, the Sea of Asoph, Bosphorus Cimmerius, Straits of Kaffa, Pontus Euxinus, the Black Sea, Bosphorus Thracius, the Straits of Constantinople, Propontis, Sea of Marmora, Hellespontus five Mare *Æ*geum, the Archipelago.

## MOREA.

Corinthia, - - - - -	Corinth.
Argos, - - - - -	{ Argos. Napoli de Romania.
Sparta, - - - - -	{ Lacedæmon, on the River Eurotus, now called Mistra.
Olympia, where the Games were held, - - - - -	{ Longonico, or Olympia, on the River Alpheus.
Elis, - - - - -	{ Patras, Elis, or Belvidere, on the River Peneus.
Arcadia, - - - - -	{ Modon. Coron.

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THE END.



# WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

Engraved by North - 5.12.00



# EASTERN HEMISPHERE.

Engraved by (North) S. S. Price


























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
























THE  
Northern Part  
of  
PRESENT ITALY,  
including  
SWITZERLAND.







# IPANNONIA IDACIA &c.



# HUNGARY with part of TURKEY.

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